

ABSTRACT

TITLE OF THE STUDY:

Sonographic Evaluation of Thyroid Lesions with FNAC Correlation

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES:

The thyroid gland is critical in regulating metabolic functions of the body. High resolution sonography is the imaging modality of choice by which normal anatomical and pathological features of thyroid can be demonstrated. In this study the ultrasonographic features of various thyroid lesions in patients with thyroid disorders is evaluated and these sonographic findings were correlated with FNAC.

METHOD:

After approval of institutional ethical committee 62 patients were enrolled in the study with informed written consent. Patients were evaluated sonographically and those patients who had lesions on ultrasound were subjected to FNAC.

STASTICAL ANALYSIS:

The data was analysed by SPSS 16.0 with independent chi square test.

RESULTS:

It is a cross sectional study in which various sonographic features such as size, echotexture of thyroid gland and nodules were evaluated based on

size, shape, margins, contents, echotexture, calcification and halo. Based on ultrasound these lesions were classified as benign and malignant. FNAC from these lesions were obtained and was sent for evaluation. The FNAC findings are correlated with sonographic findings. Malignant lesions identified as malignant on USG was confirmed as malignant on FNAC also.

CONCLUSION:

Ultrasound is the best imaging modality for thyroid gland. When the ultrasonography is combined with FNAC it can predict malignant and benign lesions accurately.

Key words: Thyroid, sonography, FNAC.